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(54) [Title of the Invention] ILLUMINATION APPARATUS AND
PROJECTION EXPOSURE APPARATUS USING THE SAME

(57) [Abstract]

[Object]

To provide an illumination apparatus and a projection exposure apparatus using the same preferable for fabricating a semiconductor element capable of carrying out projection exposure having a high resolution by selecting an optimum illumination system by a direction, a line width or the like of a shape of a pattern.

[Constitution]

When a light fluxlight beam from a light source is split into a plurality of incoherent light fluxlight esbeams in amplitudes thereof by optical means, the plurality of light fluxlight esbeams are made to form a plurality of secondary light sources by way of an optical integrator, light fluxlight esbeams from the plurality of secondary light sources are condensed by a condenser lens to illuminate a pattern on an illuminated face, and the pattern is projected to be exposed on a substrate face by a projection optical system, the optical means includes an adjusting member for independently adjusting relative light amounts of respectives of the plurality of light

fluxlight esbeams.

[Claims]

[Claim 1]

An illumination apparatus characterized in that when a light fluxlight beam from a light source is split into a plurality of incoherent light fluxlight esbeams in amplitudes thereof by optical means, the plurality of light fluxlight esbeams are made to form a plurality of secondary light source by way of an optical integrator, and light fluxlight esbeams from the plurality of secondary light sources are condensed by a condenser lens to illuminate an illuminated face, the optical means includes an adjusting member for independently adjusting relative light amounts of respectives of the plurality of light fluxlight esbeams.

[Claim 2]

A projection exposure apparatus characterized in that when a light fluxlight beam from a light source is split into a plurality of incoherent light fluxlight esbeams in amplitudes thereof by optical means, the plurality of light fluxlight esbeams are made to form a plurality of secondary light sources by way of an optical integrator, light fluxlight esbeams from the plurality of secondary light sources are condensed by a condenser lens to illuminate a pattern on an illuminated face, and the pattern is projected to be exposed onto a substrate face by a projection optical system, the optical means includes an adjusting member for independently adjusting relative light

amounts of respectives of the plurality of light fluxlight esbeams.

[Claim 3]

The projection exposure apparatus according to Claim 2, characterized in that the optical means includes a first polarized beam splitter for splitting an incidence light fluxlight beam into two light fluxlight esbeams having predetermined polarization characteristics, and a second, a third polarized beam splitter for splitting two light fluxlight esbeams from the first polarized beam splitter further into two light fluxlight esbeams.

[Claim 4]

The projection exposure apparatus according to Claim 3, characterized in that the adjusting member is constituted by a pivotable phase element arranged on front sides of the first, the second, the third polarized beam splitters.

[Claim 5]

The projection exposure apparatus according to Claim 3, characterized in that the adjusting member includes a fixed or an attachable/detachable light reducing member by which a light reduction amount is constant or variable in an optical path of one of the light fluxlight beam in the two light fluxlight esbeams split by the first polarized beam splitter.

[Claim 6]

The projection exposure apparatus according to Claim 5,

characterized in that the light reducing member is constituted by an ND filter or a half mirror.

[Detailed Description if the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Field of Application]

The present invention relates to an illumination apparatus and a projection exposure apparatus using the same, specifically relates to an illumination apparatus and a projection exposure apparatus using the same capable of easily achieving a high resolution by pertinently illuminating a pattern on a face of a reticle in a so-to-speak stepper constituting an apparatus of fabricating a semiconductor element.

[0002]

[Background Art]

Progress of a technology of fabricating a semiconductor element in recent times is remarkable, and also progress of a micromachining technology in accordance therewith is remarkable. Particularly, an optical machining technology reaches a technology of micromachining having a resolving power of a submicrometer by constituting a boundary by fabrication of a semiconductor element of 1MDRAM. As means for promoting a resolving power, until now, in a number of cases, there is used a method of fixing an exposure wavelength and increasing NA (numerical aperture) of an optical system. However, in

recent times, there have variously been carried out trials of promoting a resolving power by an exposure method using an ultra high pressure mercury lamp by changing an exposure wavelength from g radiationg-line to i radiationi-line.

[0003]

With the progress of a method of using g radiationg-line or i radiationi-line as the exposure wavelength, also a resist process have similarly been developed. Photolithography has rapidly been progressed by combining both of the optical system and the process.

[0004]

It is generally known that a focal depthdepth of focus of a stepper is inversely proportional to a square of NA. Therefore, in order to achieve a resolving power of a submicrometer, there poses a problem that the focal depthdepth of focus is shallowed along therewith.

[0005]

In contrast thereto, there have been variously proposed methods of achieving promotion of a resolving power by using light having a shorter wavelength represented by an excimer laser. It is known that an effect of using light having a short wavelength is generally provided with an effect of being inversely proportional to a wavelength, and a focal depthdepth of focus is deepened by an amount of shortening a wavelength.

[0006]

Other than using light formed into a short wavelength, there have been variously proposed methods of using a phase shift mask (phase shift method) as a method of promoting a resolving power. According to the method, there is formed a thin film providing a phase difference of 180 degrees to light transmitting through other portion at a portion of a mask of a background art to promote a resolving power and the method is proposed by Levenson et all of IBM corporation (United States). When a wavelength is designated by notation λ , a parameter is designated by notation k_1 , and a numerical aperture is designated by NA, a resolving power RP is generally shown by an equation of $RP = k_1 \lambda / NA$. It is known that the parameter k_1 normally having a practical region 0.7 through 0.8 can considerably be improved to about 0.35 in the phase shift method.

[0007]

There are known various phase shift methods, and the methods are described in details in, for example, a paper of Hukuda or the likeet al., of Nikkei Microdevice, 1990, July, page 108 and thereafter.

[0008]

However, in order to promote a resolving power by actually using a phase shift mask of a spatial frequency modulating type, a number of problems still remain. For example, there are problems in a current state as follows.

- (a) A technology of forming a phase shift film is not established.
- (b) Development of CAD optimum for a phase shift film is not established.
- (c) A pattern which cannot be attached with a phase shift film is present.
- (d) In relation to (c), a negative type resist is obliged to be used.
- (e) Inspection, modification technology is not established.

[0009]

Therefore, there are various hazards in actually fabricating a semiconductor element by utilizing a phase shift mask and at present, the fabrication is considerably difficult.

[0010]

In contrast thereto, the applicant has proposed an exposure method further promoting a resolving power and an exposure apparatus using the same in Japanese Patent Application Publication 3-28631 (filed on February 22, 1991).

[0011]

According thereto, projection having a high resolution is carried out by splitting illuminating light (effective light source) into four portions to constitute illuminating light in a shape of a quadruple.

[0012]

Fig.9 is an outline view of an essential portion of a

projection exposure apparatus for a high resolving power previously proposed by the applicant.

[0013]

In the drawing, a light fluxlight beam emitted from an excimer laser 101 is subjected to beam shaping by a beam shaping optical system (not illustrated) and thereafter, split into a plurality of light fluxlight esbeams incoherent to each other in amplitudes thereof by a light splitting means 109a to emit to be incident on an optical integrator 110.

[0014]

A light intensity distribution at an incidence face 110a of the optical integrator 110 is as shown by, for example, Fig.10. At this occasion, also an emission face 110b is provided with a light intensity distribution in correspondence therewith.

[0015]

Further, Fig.10 shows a case of splitting the incidence light fluxlight beam into four light fluxlight esbeams by the light splitting means 109a.

[0016]

The light fluxlight beam from the optical integrator 110 is condensed by a condenser lens 111 to illuminate a reticle 112 constituting an illuminated face. Further, a pattern on a face of the reticle 112 is projected onto a face of a wafer 114 by a projection optical system 113.

[0017]

In the drawing, the light intensity distribution at the emission face 110b of the optical integrator 110 is constituted by a shape as shown by Fig.10, and the emission face 110b is imaged onto a pupil of the projection optical system 113 by the condenser lens 111. Thereby, the pattern projection having a high resolution is carried out with regard to a specific pattern of the reticle 112.

[0018]

[Problems that the Invention is to Solve]

Generally, an image quality (resolution) of a pattern transcribed onto a wafer face is significantly influenced by a property of an illumination apparatus, for example, an angular distribution (light distribution characteristic/light directional distribution characteristic) of illuminating light on an illuminated face.

[0019]

According to a projection exposure apparatus for fabricating a semiconductor element, owing to a dispersion in an integration accuracy or an aging variation of respective elements, it is very difficult to uniformly maintain a light distribution characteristic/light directional distribution characteristic on a reticle face constituting an illuminated face. Therefore, there is a case in which a resolving power of a pattern image is reduced by asymmetry of the light

distribution characteristic light directional distribution characteristic on the illuminated face.

[0020]

It is an object of the invention to provide an illumination apparatus capable of arbitrarily adjusting an illuminance distribution based on a plurality of light fluxlight esbeams on an incidence face of an optical integrator constituting a portion of an illumination apparatus in a projection exposure apparatus previously applied by the applicant, thereby, arbitrarily adjusting a light distribution characteristic light directional distribution characteristic on an illuminated face, capable of easily providing a pattern image having a high resolution and preferable for fabricating a semiconductor element and a projection exposure apparatus using the same.

[0021]

[Means for Solving the Problems]

An illumination apparatus of the invention is characterized in that when a light fluxlight beam from a light source is split into a plurality of incoherent light fluxlight esbeams in amplitudes thereof by optical means, the plurality of light fluxlight esbeams are made to form a plurality of secondary light source by way of an optical integrator, and light fluxlight esbeams from the plurality of secondary light sources are condensed by a condenser lens to illuminate an

illuminated face, the optical means includes an adjusting member for independently adjusting relative light amounts of respectives of the plurality of light fluxlight esbeams.

[0022]

A projection exposure apparatus of the invention is characterized in that when a light fluxlight beam from a light source is split into a plurality of incoherent light fluxlight esbeams in amplitudes thereof by optical means, the plurality of light fluxlight esbeams are made to form a plurality of secondary light sources by way of an optical integrator, light fluxlight esbeams from the plurality of secondary light sources are condensed by a condenser lens to illuminate a pattern on an illuminated face, and the pattern is projected to be exposed onto a substrate face by a projection optical system, the optical means includes an adjusting member for independently adjusting relative light amounts of respectives of the plurality of light fluxlight esbeams.

[0023]

Further, the projection exposure apparatus of the invention is characterized in that (a) the optical means includes a first polarized beam splitter for splitting an incidence light fluxlight beam into two light fluxlight esbeams having predetermined polarization characteristics, and a second, a third polarized beam splitter for splitting two light fluxlight esbeams from the first polarized beam splitter

further into two light fluxlight esbeams, (b) the adjusting member is constituted by a pivotable phase element arranged on front sides of the first, the second, the third polarized beam splitters, (c) the adjusting member includes a fixed or an attachable/detachable light reducing member by which a light reduction amount is constant or variable in an optical path of one of the light fluxlight beam in the two light fluxlight esbeams split by the first polarized beam splitter, (d) the light reducing member is constituted by an ND filter or a half mirror, and the like.

[0024]

[Embodiment]

Fig.1 is an outline view of an essential portion of embodiment 1 of the invention.

[0025]

In the drawing, numeral 1 designates a light source, which is constituted by, for example, excimer laser or the like formed into a narrow band. A light fluxlight beam from excimer laser 1 is formed into a narrow band by a prism, a grating or combinations of these and an etalon or the like and is provided with a very storing polarization characteristic.

[0026]

Notation 1a designates a beam shaping optical system for subjecting the light fluxlight beam from the light source 1 to beam shaping to be emitted thereafter. Numeral 20

designates optical means, by which a light fluxlight beam from the beam shaping optical system 1a is split into a plurality of incoherent light fluxlight esbeams in amplitudes thereof, and emitted after independently adjusting respective relative intensities of the plurality of light fluxlight esbeams by an adjusting member, and is made to be incident on an incident face 10a of an optical integrator 10. The incidence face 10a is formed with a plurality of light amount distributions based on the plurality of light fluxlight esbeams as shown by, for example, Fig.10.

[0027]

The optical integrator 10 is constituted by two-dimensionally aligning a plurality of small lenses by a predetermined pitch. An emission face 10b of the optical integrator 10 is formed with a plurality of two-dimensional light sources.

[0028]

Numeral 11 designates a condenser lens for condensing a light fluxlight beam from the emission face 10b of the optical integrator 10 to be incident on a half mirror 21. A reticle 12 constituting an illuminated face is illuminated by portions of light fluxlight esbeams reflected by the half mirror 21.

[0029]

Further, each element from the light source 1 to the reticle 12 constitutes one element of an illumination

apparatus.

[0030]

Numeral 13 designates a projection optical system for subjecting a pattern on a face of the reticle 12 to reduction projection onto a face of the wafer 14. Numeral 22 designates a pin hole which is arranged at a position optically equivalent with the reticle 12 by way of the half mirror 21.

[0031]

Numeral 23 designates an optical detector for detecting a light fluxlight beam emitted through the half mirror 21 and passing through the pin hole 22 to thereby indirectly monitor an illuminance on the face of the reticle 12. The optical detector 23 is constituted by a two-dimensional CCD, a 4 split sensor or the like for measuring a total light amount passing through the pin hole 22 and monitoring intensity ratios of effective light source of a plurality of regions (for example, 4 regions) formed at the emission face 10b of the optical integrator 10 as described later. The intensity ratios of the plurality of regions on the emission face 10b of the optical integrator 10 are adjusted to be equal by adjusting means at inside of the optical means 20 described later.

[0032]

Further, the condenser lens 11 forms a plurality of secondary light sources formed at vicinities of the emission face 10b of the optical integrator 10 at a pupil 13a of the

projection optical system 13 as a secondary light source image by way of the half mirror 21.

[0033]

According to the embodiment, a circuit pattern having a high resolution is projected and exposed by adopting an illumination method (high resolution illumination) similar to that proposed by Japanese Patent Application 3-28613 mentioned above by variously changing a light intensity distribution of the secondary light source image formed at the pupil facepupil plane 13a of the projection optical system 13.

[0034]

Next, a constitution of the optical means 20 of the embodiment will be explained. Fig.2 is an outline view of an essential portion of embodiment 1 of the optical means 20 of the embodiment.

[0035]

According to the embodiment, there is shown a case in which the incidence light fluxlight beam from the beam shaping optical system 1a is split into 4 incoherent light fluxlight esbeams in amplitudes thereof to be emitted thereafter (further, a number of the split light fluxlight esbeams is not limited to 4 but may be any).

[0036]

Numeral 1 designates the light source for emitting the light fluxlight beam having a strong polarization

characteristic. In the drawing, notations 2, 5a, 5b, 8a, 8b, 8c, 8d designate phase plates of $\lambda/2$ plates or the like respectively as the adjusting members, which are made to be able to be adjusted to rotate centering on an optical axis. Notations 3, 6a, 6b respectively designate first, second, third polarization beam splitters. Notations 4, 7a, 7b respectively designate mirrors.

[0037]

Fig.3 shows a polarization state and an amplitude of the light fluxlight beam at respective points (A through F_4) of Fig.2 in correspondence with respective positions (A through F_4) of Fig.2.

[0038]

The light fluxlight beam emitted from the light source 1 in a polarized state as indicated by A shown in Fig.3 (0° linearly polarized light) is converted into a light fluxlight beam in a polarized state as indicated by B of Fig.3 (45° linearly polarized light) by pertinently adjusting the $\lambda/2$ plate 2 as the adjusting member, and split into two light fluxlight esbeams of an equal intensity having polarized states orthogonal to each other as indicated by C_1 , C_2 of Fig.3 (0° linearly polarized light and 90° linearly polarized light) by passing the first polarization beam splitter 3.

[0039]

The light fluxlight esbeams C_1 , C_2 are converted into 45°

linearly polarized light again as indicated by light fluxlight esbeams D₁, D₂ by the $\lambda/2$ plates 5a, 5b as the adjusting members adjusted pertinently. Further, the light fluxlight esbeams D₁, D₂ are split into 4 light fluxlight esbeams of an equal intensity as indicated by light fluxlight esbeams E₁, E₂, E₃, E₄ by passing the second, the third polarization beam splitters 6a, 6b.

[0040]

Further, as shown by Fig.4 (A), the four light fluxlight esbeams are directed to respective predetermined positions of the incidence face 10a of the optical integrator 10 and form 4 distributions G1 through G4 on the face 10a to form 4 secondary light source groups at vicinities of the emission face 10b.

[0041]

The $\lambda/2$ plates 8a, 8b, 8c, 8d of Fig.2 are for arbitrarily be changing polarizing directions of the respective light fluxlight esbeams incident on the incidence face 10a of the optical integrator 10 and 4 of the light fluxlight esbeams can be set as shown by Figs.4 (B), (C) by the adjustment.

[0042]

Fig.5 shows polarized states at respective positions when the $\lambda/2$ plate 2 as the adjusting member is rotated relative to the optical axis to be shifted from the above-described position in the optical means 20 of Fig.2. At this occasion, a polarized state at position B of Fig.2 is more or less shifted

from 45° linearly polarized light as indicated by light fluxlight beam B of Fig. 5 to make a ratio of light amount passing through the first polarization beam splitter 3 equal. By such a principle, relative intensity ratios of respective light fluxlight esbeams incident on the incidence face 10a of the optical integrator 10 are adjusted.

[0043]

Although a laser of linearly polarized light is used as the light source 1 according to the embodiment, when, for example, a light source for irradiating a light fluxlight beam of circularly polarized light or elliptically polarized light is used, a similar effect can be achieved by constituting the phase plate 2 by a $\lambda/4$ plate or a combination of a $\lambda/4$ plate and a $\lambda/2$ plate. Further, when more or less nonpolarized component is included in the laser light, only a width of adjusting a light amount is more or less reduced and a hindrance is not brought about thereby.

[0044]

Although it is preferable that the respective polarization beam splitters 3, 6a, 6b are provided with small extinction ratios such that a transmittance is equal to or smaller than 1% in S polarized light, or a reflectance is equal to or smaller than 1% in P polarized light, actually, when a transmittance is equal to or smaller than about 40% in certain polarized light and a reflectance is equal to or smaller than

about 40% in polarized light orthogonal thereto, necessary light amount adjustment can be carried out.

[0045]

Fig.6 is an outline view of an essential portion of embodiment 2 of optical means according to the invention.

[0046]

The drawing is provided with ND filter plates 31, 32 switchable in optical paths of two light fluxlight esbeams split by the first polarization beam splitter 3 of Fig.2. The ND filter plates 31, 32 each is as shown by Fig.7, and is constituted by providing, for example, an ND filter 31a for transmitting 100% of a light fluxlight beam and a plurality of ND filters 31a through 31h having various transmittances on a substrate in a turret type.

[0047]

A cost ratio of light amounts of the two light fluxlight esbeams split by the first polarization beam splitter 3 is adjusted by inserting desired ND filters in respective optical paths such that the transmittance of the ND filter 31a is constituted by 100%, the transmittance of the ND filter 31b is constituted by 95%.

[0048]

In the case of the embodiment, the embodiment is effective even when the light fluxlight beam of the light source 1 is not polarized at all. Further, the light amount ratios

of 4 light fluxlight esbeams may directly be adjusted by arranging the ND filter plates in the optical paths of 4 light fluxlight esbeams split by the second, the third beam splitters 6a, 6b.

[0049]

Fig.8 is an outline of an essential portion of embodiment 3 of optical means according to the invention.

[0050]

The embodiment is a case in which the light source 1 emits light fluxlight beam which is not polarized at all, or is provided with an extremely small polarization degree.

[0051]

In the drawing, numeral 41 designates a first polarization beam splitter having a small extinction ratio, and the light fluxlight beam from the light source 1 is substantially completely split into two of orthogonal linearly polarized lights by passing the first polarization beam splitter 41. Notations 42a, 42b, 42c designate respectively fixed $\lambda/4$ plates which are set to convert linearly polarized light passing through the first polarization beam splitter into circularly polarized light. Notation 42d, 42e designate $\lambda/4$ plates as adjusting members which can be set variably for adjusting ratios of splitting light fluxlight esbeams by the second, the third beam splitters 6a, 6b (light fluxlight beam b_1 : light fluxlight beam b_2 and light fluxlight beam b_3 : light

fluxlight beam b_4).

[0052]

Numerals 43, 44 designate half mirror members each having a plurality of half mirrors capable of changing reflectances and is constructed by a constitution the same as that of the ND filter plate of Fig.9.

[0053]

Now assume that when the half mirror members 43 and 44 are not adjusted (when both of transmittances of half mirrors on the optical axis in the half mirror members 43, 44 are 100%), in a case in which a light amount of light fluxlight beam b_1 + light fluxlight beam b_2 is 100%, and a light amount of light fluxlight beam b_3 + light fluxlight beam b_4 is 80%, the both light amounts are intended to be equal. At this occasion, when the half mirror member 43 is switched to a half mirror having a transmittance of 90%, a reflectance of 10%, the both light amounts become equal.

[0054]

A principle in this case will be explained as follows. Assume that the polarization beam splitter 41 transmits P polarized light through a split face and reflects S polarized light by the split face. The light fluxlight beam from the light source 1 is split into 50% of transmitting light (P polarized light) and 10% of reflecting light (S polarized light) by passing through the polarization beam splitter 41.

90% of transmitting light (P polarized light) is converted into a circularly polarized light by passing through the $\lambda/4$ plate 42b.

[0055]

In the light, 10% of light fluxlight beam reflected by the half mirror 43 is converted into S polarized light by passing through the $\lambda/4$ plate 42b again. The light becomes P polarized light when the light is reflected by the polarization beam splitter 41, reflected by a mirror 44 by way of a $\lambda/4$ plate 42a, and is incident on the polarization beam splitter 41 again, and is directed in a direction of the mirror 4 (direction of b_3 , b_4) without being reflected.

[0056]

Further, 10% of light fluxlight beam is incident on the half mirror portion 44 by passing through the $\lambda/4$ plate 42c. Thereby, the light amount of light fluxlight esbeams ($b_1 + b_2$) becomes 90, the light amount of light fluxlight esbeams ($b_3 + b_4$) becomes 90, and both coincide with each other.

[0057]

According to the embodiment, the light amounts of the plurality of light fluxlight esbeams are adjusted without loss the light amounts by the above-described principle.

[0058]

[Advantage of the invention]

According to the invention, by setting the respective

elements as described above, in the projection exposure apparatus, the illuminance distribution based on the plurality of light fluxlight esbeams on the incidence face of the optical integrator constituting a portion of the illumination apparatus is made to be able to be adjusted arbitrarily, thereby achieving the illumination apparatus preferable for fabricating a semiconductor element capable of easily providing the pattern image having the high resolution by arbitrarily adjusting the illuminance distribution on the illuminated face and the projection exposure apparatus using the same.

[0059]

Further, according to the invention, by changing the polarized state of the light fluxlight beam from the light source, or using light reducing means, an intensity distribution of the effective light source can be controlled by controlling the light amount ratios of the split light fluxlight esbeams, a deterioration in an imaging function caused by asymmetry of the effective light source can be prevented, and the excellent imaging function can be achieved.

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Fig.1]

Fig.1 is an outline view of an essential portion of embodiment 1 of the invention.

[Fig.2]

Fig.2 is an explanatory view of a portion of Fig.1.

[Fig.3]

Fig.3 is an explanatory view of polarized states of light fluxlight esbeams at respective positions of Fig.2.

[Fig.4]

Fig.4 illustrates explanatory views of a light fluxlight beam on an emission face of an optical integrator of Fig.1.

[Fig.5]

Fig.5 is an explanatory view of a light fluxlight beam on the emission face of the optical integrator of Fig.1.

[Fig.6]

Fig.6 is an outline view of an essential portion of embodiment 2 of optical means according to the invention.

[Fig.7]

Fig.7 is an explanatory view of a portion of Fig.6.

[Fig.8]

Fig.8 is an outline view of an essential portion of embodiment 3 of optical means according to the invention.

[Fig.9]

Fig.9 is an outline view of an essential portion of a projection exposure apparatus of a background art.

[Fig.10]

Fig.10 is an explanatory view of a portion of Fig.9.

[Description of Reference numerals and Signs]

1..light source

1a..beam shaping optical system
2, 5a, 5b..adjusting members
3, 6a, 6b..polarization beam splitters
10..optical integrator
12..reticle
13..projection optical system
14..wafer
20..optical means
21..half mirror
22..pin hole
23..light detector

〔0011〕そこでは黒明光（消光光）を4つの部分に分割し、4種類の黒明光とすることにより高解像度の撮影を行なっている。

レータを介して複数の2次光路を形成し、複数の2次光学光源からの光束を単光レンズにより集光して被照射面を照射する。該光学手段は複数の光束の各々の相対光量を独立に調節する調整部材を有していることを特徴とした。

[0039] これらの光束 C_1 、 C_2 は適当に調整され
割される。

【0023】本発明の被写影光表面は、光源からの光束を光学手筋によりイノーレントな複数の光束に強制分割し、複数の光束をオブアイカルイングレータを用いて複数の2次光束源が形成し、複数の2次光束源から得られる光束を被写影断面上のパターンを照明照らし、パターンを光学学系により基板面上に成像投影する際、光学手筋複数の光束の各々の相対光量を独立して調整する機能を持つことを特徴とし ていい。

【0023】本発明の被写影光表面は、光源からの光束を光学手筋によりイノーレントな複数の光束に強制分割し、複数の光束をオブアイカルイングレータを用いて複数の2次光束源が形成し、複数の2次光束源から得られる光束を被写影断面上のパターンを照明照らし、パターンを光学学系により基板面上に成像投影する際、光学手筋複数の光束の各々の相対光量を独立して調整する機能を持つことを特徴とし ていい。

(二) 前記光触媒部はNDフィルター又はハーフミラーからなること、等を特徴としている。

[実施例 1] 図1は本実用の実施例1の要部断面図であつる。

図1中は光源であり、例えば供給電化したエキシマーライザ等から成っている。エキシマーライザ1か、グレーティング等はそれらと平行に光路がプリズム、グレーティング等により供給電化され、非常に強い光特性性を有している。

[実施例 2]

図2はビーム形状光束源であり、光束1か

これらの光束をビーム整形して射出している。20は光学手段であり、ビーム整形光学系1からの光束をイソヒートレンズ1と拡散鏡の間に位置分割し、かつ複数部材により複数の光束の各々の透過速度を独立に調整した後に射出し、オプティカルレンジテグレータ10の入射面10-aに入射している。入射面10-aには、例えば図11に示すような複数の光束を基く複数の光量分布が形成されている。

[0027] オプティカルレンジテグレータ10は複数の透鏡小レンズを2次元的に所定のピッチで配置して構成し

ている。オブジェカルイングレータ10の射出面10bには複数の2次元光斑が形成されている。

【0029】尚、以上の光源1からレチカル1.2に至る拡散光、ハーフミラー2.1に入射している。ハーフミラー2.1で反射した一部の光束により被照射面であるレチカル1.2を照明白している。

各要項は照明装置の主要部を構成している。

[100301] 13は被写光系であり、レチュル12面の上のシャターをウエア14面上に繰りが投影している。2はピーホールであり、ハーフミラー21を介してレチュル12が光学的に前面に配置している。

[100311] 23は光源出器であり、ハーフミラー21を透過し、ビンホール22を通してした光束を投射する。光源部は元CCDやCMOSセンサ等からなり、ビンホール22が通過していく全光量を計測する。

【0030】本実験では反射鏡として用いた平面鏡の鏡面は、
1.0倍の反射面 1.0倍の鏡面をもつ反射鏡である。オ
ンデジタルレンズ 1.1はオプティカ
ライテクノロジー 1.0の反射面 1.0倍反射面に形成した複
数の2次光波をハーフミラー 2.1を介して投光光学系 1
の鏡面 1.3に2次光像として形成している。

【0031】本実験では反射鏡として用いた平面鏡の鏡面は、
1.0倍の反射面 1.0倍の鏡面をもつ反射鏡である。オ
ンデジタルレンズ 1.1はオプティカ
ライテクノロジー 1.0の反射面 1.0倍反射面に形成した複
数の2次光波をハーフミラー 2.1を介して投光光学系 1
の鏡面 1.3に2次光像として形成している。

に形成される 2 次光波像の光強度分布形を種々と変更して
前進式の回転平野 3 - 2.8.1.3 号で検査したとの同様の結果
が得られ、(回転強度分布形) を採ることにより高解像度の回
折方 法 [回折強度分布形] を採ることにより高解像度の回
路・ハーベンの強度分布を行なっている。

[0003-1] 以下は実験的のが光学手稿 2 の構成について
説明する。図 2 は実験的のが光学手稿 2 の実験施設 1
の構成略図である。

[0003-5] 実験施設ではビーム整形光学系 1 からの
入射光波をレーザー・ソニコヒーラントなど 4 つの光源に分割し
て射出する場合を示している。各、分割する光源の数は
4 つに限りなくいくつでもつかない。

[0036] 1は光熱であり、偏光特性の違い光熱を射出している。図中、2、5a、5b、8a、8b、8c、8dは各々調整試料としての1／2板等の光相殺であり、光熱中から回転調整可能になっている。3、6a、6bは各々第1、第2、第3層偏光スプリッタである。4、7a、7bは各々ミラーである。

[0037] 図3は図2の各点(A～F₁)における光束の漏れ光強度及び漏れ光束の各位置(A～F₁)に於ける示す。

[0038] 図3に示すAのようないくつか光束(0°～延線)

1より射出された光束は隔壁板としての偏光で光原2を適当に調整することにより図3のよう1./2板2を適当に調整することにより図3のような偏光状態(45°直角偏光)の光束に変換され、第1個半波スプリッタ3を通して図3のよう

C_1 , C_2 , C_3 のように互いに直交した偏光状態 (0° 偏光と 90° 直角偏光) をもつ等強度の 2 つの光束に分割される。
〔0.3.9〕これらの光束 C_1 , C_2 は適当に調整され

D₁, D₂ のよなが 45° 直角屈光に変換される。そして第2, 第3個ビームスプリッタ G₄, G₅ を通過することにより光束 E₁, E₂, E₃ のように等強度の4つの光束に分割される。
 [0040] そして図5(A) (B) 中の各面の位置にルインテグレータ 10 の入射面 10-a と反射面 10-b が示すように、その面 10-a 上に4つの分布 G₁-G₄ を指向され、その面 10-b 上に4つの近傍 G₅-G₈ が示す。反射面 10-b 近傍に4つの2次光束を形成する。

100421 四回目 ブルータンテグレーター 10 の入射角 10° に入射する光の光束方向を変えるためのものであり、その構造によって 4 つの光束を図 4 (B)、(C) のように設定することができる。

100421 図 5 は図 2 の光学手段 2 において、透明被写体としてのノルマントン板に対する回折させた光束の位置と各位置での回折光強度を示している。このとき、図 2 の位置 B での回折光が回折位置 E の光束 B のようにに 45° 直角偏光から若干ずれ、第 1 倍光ビームスプリッタ 3 を通過した光量が増加しなくな

る。このような原理によりオブティカルレンジシフタの入射角10°に入射する各光束の射出強度比を算出する。この実例においては光束1として世界最高光強度比を有するレーダーを用いたが、例えば円周面や鏡面反射光の光束強度比を1/4倍や1/10倍とすれば、各光束の射出強度比は1/4倍や1/10倍となる。したがって、各光束の強度比が若干小さくなる程度で支障はない。

[0045] 図6は本発明に係る光学手帳の実施例2の斜面構造である。

[0046] 図6は図2の斜面1と斜面2をスリッター3により分離された2つの光束の光路中に切替える可能なND NDフィルター板31、32を示すものである。ND

フィルター板31、32は図1に示したようなものであり、例えば光束を100%透過させるNDフィルター3-1、3-2と様々な透過率をもつ複数のNDフィルター3-1a～3-1bを玉坂にてレット式で駆け替えていく。

る。

【0047】 NDフィルター-3 1 a を透過率100%、NDフィルター-3 1 b を透過率95%というように各光路中で原路のNDフィルターを導入することにより、第1偏光ビームスプリッター-3により分割された2つの光束の光路を調整している。

【0048】 本実施例の場合、光源1からの光束が全く無偏光の場合でも有効である。又、NDフィルタ一板を第2、第3ビームスプリッター-6 a, bにより分割された4光束の光路中に配置し、直接干涉光光比を調整してもよい。

【0049】 図8は本発明に係る光学手段の実施例3の要點説明図である。

【0050】 本実施例は光源1が全く無偏光、もしくは極めて低偏光度の小さい光束を射出する場合である。

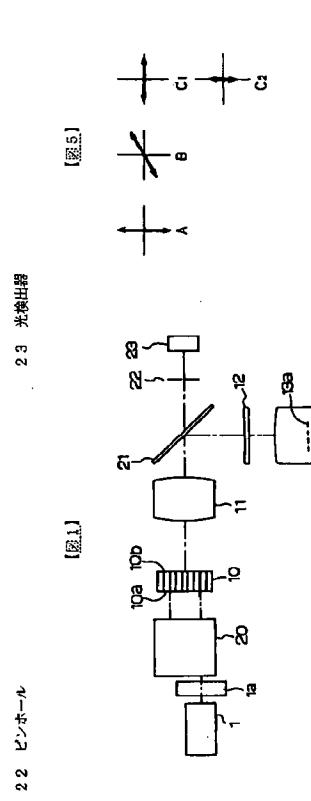
【0051】 図中、4 1は消光比の小さな第1偏光ビームスプリッターであり、光源1からの光束が第1偏光ビームスプリッター-4 1を通過することにより、ほぼ完全に2つの直角偏光の光に分離される。4 2 a, 4 2 b, 4 2 cは各々固定された1/4板であり、第1偏光ビームスプリッターを通過してきた直角偏光光を円偏光光に変換するように固定されている。4 2 d, 4 2 eは駆動可能な調整部材としての1/4板であり、第2、第3ビームスプリッター-6 a, 6 bによる光束の分割比(光源1:光源1b:光源1c:光源1d)を調整するものである。

【0052】 4 3, 4 4は反射鏡を設えることのできる複数のハーフミラーを有するハーフミラー-部件であり、図1のNDフィルター板と同様の構成を持つ。

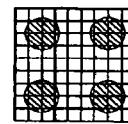
【0053】 今、ハーフミラー-部件4 3, 4 4の無偏光のとき(ハーフミラー-部件4 3, 4 4内の光路上のハーフミラー-4 1の透過率が共に100%のとき)、光源1 + 光束1bの光量が100、光源1c + 光束1dの光量が80のとき、双方の光量を等しくしたいとする。このときハーフミラー-部件4 3を透過率90%、反射率10%のハーフミラー-4 1に切り替えると両者の光量が等しくなる。

【0054】 以下、このときの原理を説明する。偏光ビームスプリッター-4 1は分割面に対してP偏光光を透過、S偏光光を反射するものとする。光源1からの光束は偏光ビームスプリッター-4 1を通過するときにより90%の透光(P偏光光)と10%の反射光(S偏光光)に分離される。90%の透光(P偏光光)は1/4板4 2 bを通過することにより円偏光光に変換される。

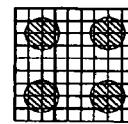
【0055】 この光のうちハーフミラー-4 3によって反射された10%の光束は再び1/4板4 2 bを通して反射光(S偏光光)に変換される。この光は偏光ビームスプリッター-4 1により反射され、1/4板4 2 aを介してミラー-4 4により反射され、再び偏光ビームスプリッター-4 1



[図6]

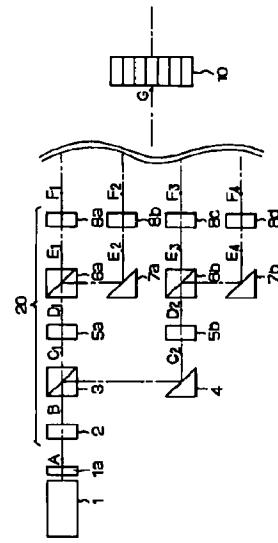


[図7]

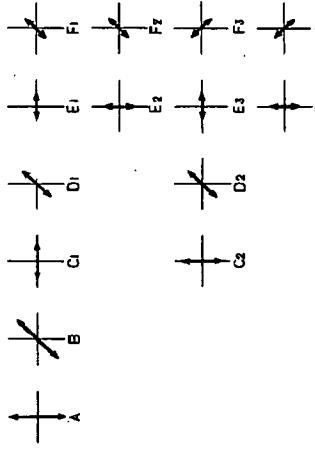


[図8]

[図1]

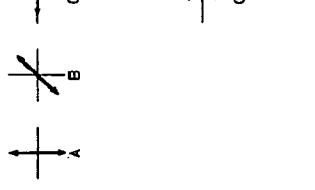


[図1]



[図2]

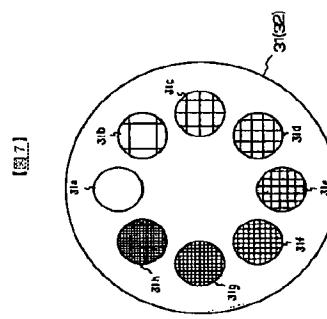
[図3]



[図3]

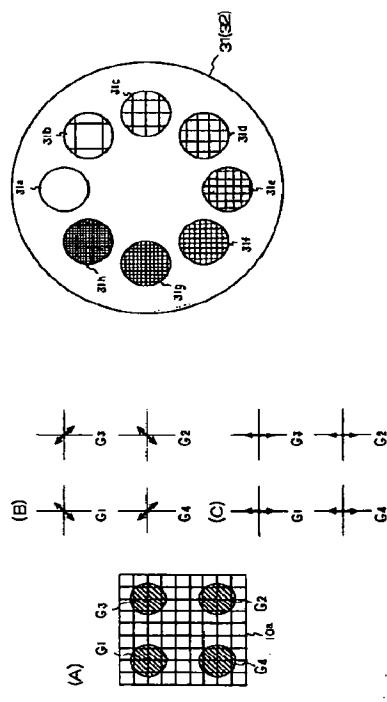


(6)

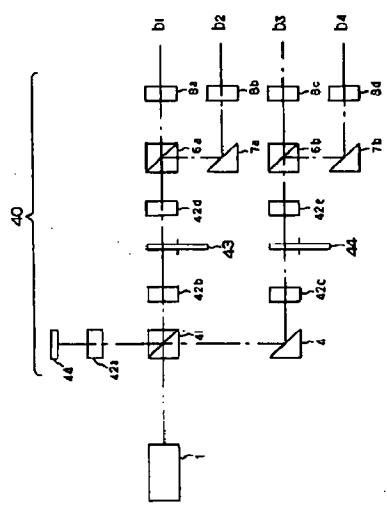


(7)

[図8]



[図9]



[図10]

[図11]

